



HAWAII AGRICULTURAL

STATISTICS SERVICE

NASS

HAWAII MONTHLY LIVESTOCK REVIEW

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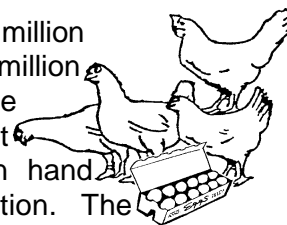
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MAY EGG PRODUCTION 4 PERCENT BELOW YEAR AGO

Egg production during May 2000, totaled **12.6** million eggs (35,000 cases) compared with the 13.1 million (36,389 cases) a year earlier, according to the *Hawaii Agricultural Statistics Service*. A 4 percent decline in the average number of layers on hand accounted for much of the drop in egg production. The average number of layers on hand during May 2000 was 607,000 compared with 630,000 a year ago and 615,000 during April 2000. The average rate of lay was 2,076 eggs per 100 layers (67.0 percent lay rate)



compared with 2,079 (67.1 percent) a year ago. Cumulative egg production for the first five months of 2000 was 61.7 million eggs, 4 percent below the same period in 1999.

U.S. EGG PRODUCTION

U.S. egg production totaled 7.11 billion during May 2000, up 2 percent from the 6.94 billion produced in 1999. Production included 5.97 billion table eggs and 1.14 billion hatching eggs, of which 1.07 billion were broiler-type and 68.0 million were egg-type. The total number of layers during May 2000 averaged 327 million, up 2 percent from the total average number of layers during May 1999. May egg production per 100 layers was 2,176 eggs, up slightly from 2,166 eggs in May 1999.

May 2000 contained 23 weekdays, one holiday and four Saturdays, compared to 22 weekdays, one holiday and five Saturdays in May 1999.

All layers in the U.S. on June 1, 2000 totaled 325 million, up 2 percent from a year ago. The 325 million layers consisted of 266 million layers producing table or commercial type eggs, 56.8 million layers producing broiler-type hatching eggs, and 2.83 million layers producing egg-type hatching eggs. Rate of lay per day on June 1, 2000, averaged 69.4 eggs per 100 layers, down 1 percent from the 69.8 a year ago.

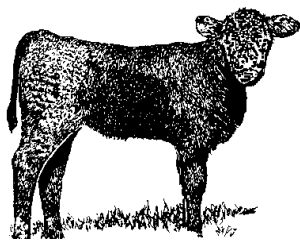
Laying flocks in the 30 major egg producing States produced 6.66 billion eggs during May, up 2 percent from May 1999. The average number of layers during May, at 306 million, was up 1 percent from a year earlier.

Number of layers and egg production, State of Hawaii, May 2000 ¹

Island	Number of layers on hand during month			Eggs per 100 layer		Total eggs produced			
	May 1999	Apr. 2000	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	Year-to-date	
								1999	2000
	----- Thousands -----			--- Number ---		----- Millions -----			
Hawaii/Kauai/Maui ²	145	153	144	2,105	2,114	3.0	3.0	14.8	15.3
Oahu	485	462	463	2,074	2,065	10.1	9.6	49.2	46.4
State	630	615	607	2,079	2,076	13.1	12.6	64.0	61.7

¹ State totals may not add due to rounding.

² Includes Molokai and Lanai.



MAY MARKETINGS 63 PERCENT ABOVE A YEAR AGO

Cattle marketings during May 2000 totaled 11,400 head, compared with 7,000 a year ago and 4,500 during April. Increases in both out-shipments and local slaughter accounting for the 63 percent rise in marketings. Cattle and calves shipped out-of-State totaled 9,600 head compared with 5,600 a year earlier and 3,200 during April. Year-to-date marketings for the first five months of 2000 was 29,800 head, 1 percent above the same period a year ago; while cumulative out-shipments for the first five months of 2000 was 22,500 head, 2 percent behind a year ago.

Cattle Marketings, State of Hawaii, May 2000

Sales Marketings, State of Hawaii, May 2000										
Month	Total Marketings ¹		Exports ²							
	Number of Head ³		Number of Head						Average Live Weight	
			Steers		Heifers		Total ³			
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
May	7,000	11,400	3,800	5,900	1,800	3,700	5,600	9,600	480	340
Year-to-date ⁴	29,600	29,800	14,400	14,000	8,500	8,500	22,900	22,500	420	370

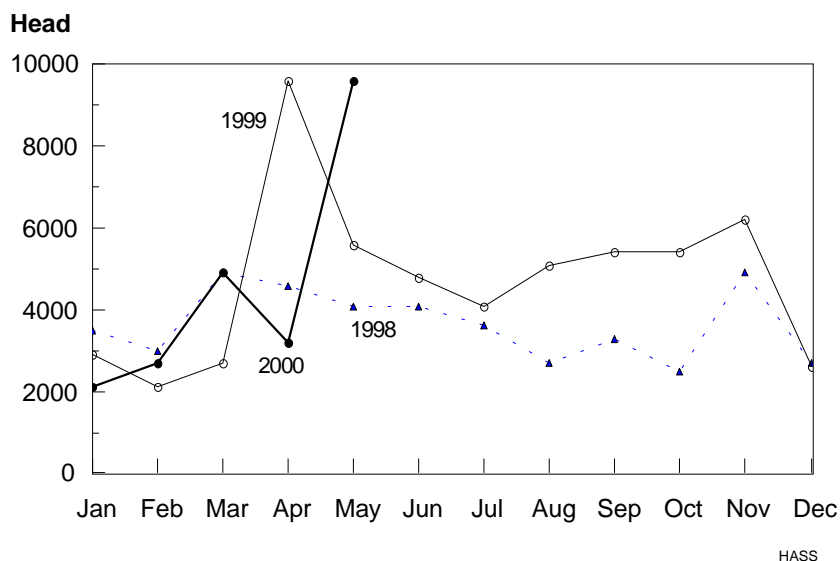
¹ Sum of Commercial Slaughter and Exports.

² Cattle and calves shipped out-of-State.

³ Total may not add to sum due to rounding.

⁴ Includes any revisions made to previous month figures.

CATTLE & CALF OUTSHIPMENTS STATE OF HAWAII, 1998-2000



SLAUGHTER CATTLE (U.S.)

Weekly Simple Average of Daily Quotations, Choice 2-4

Dollars per 100 pounds

Week ending	Steers	Heifers
	(1,100 - 1,300 pounds)	(1,000 - 1,200 pounds)
from California		
6-10-00	67.87	65.00
6-24-00	67.02	—
from Sioux Falls		
6-10-00	69.50	69.50
6-24-00	70.75	70.00

Source: Livestock, Meat and Wool Weekly Summary and Statistics; **Agricultural Marketing Service, Livestock and Seed Division**

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COMMERCIAL BEEF PRODUCTION 27 PERCENT ABOVE A YEAR AGO

Commercial beef production (local slaughter) during May totaled 894,000 pounds, compared with 706,000 pounds a year earlier. Commercial kill for May 2000 totaled 1,800 head, 400 more than a year ago. Average live weight per head, at 913 pounds, was 2 pounds lighter than a year ago. Cumulative production for the first five months of 2000 was 3.7 million pounds, 6 percent more than the same period a year ago.

U.S. BEEF PRODUCTION

Beef production, at 2.30 billion pounds, was 7 percent above the previous year and equaled the previous record high for May set in 1996. Cattle slaughter totaled 3.18 million head, up 6 percent from 1999. The average live weight was up 8 pounds from the previous year, at 1,196 pounds.

PORK PRODUCTION UP 14 PERCENT FROM A YEAR AGO

Commercial pork production during May totaled 490,000 pounds, compared with 429,000 pounds a year ago. Total hog kill of 3,200 head was 300 more than a year ago. The average live weight, at 207 pounds, was 10 pounds heavier than a year earlier. Cumulative production for the first five months of 2000 was 2.2 million pounds, fractionally above the same period a year earlier.

U.S. PORK PRODUCTION

Pork production totaled 1.54 billion pounds, 9 percent higher than the previous year and 1 percent higher than the previous record high for May set in 1995. Hog kill totaled 7.95 million head, 7 percent above 1999. The average live weight was 4 pounds above the previous year, at 263 pounds.

Commercial slaughter, State of Hawaii, May 2000¹

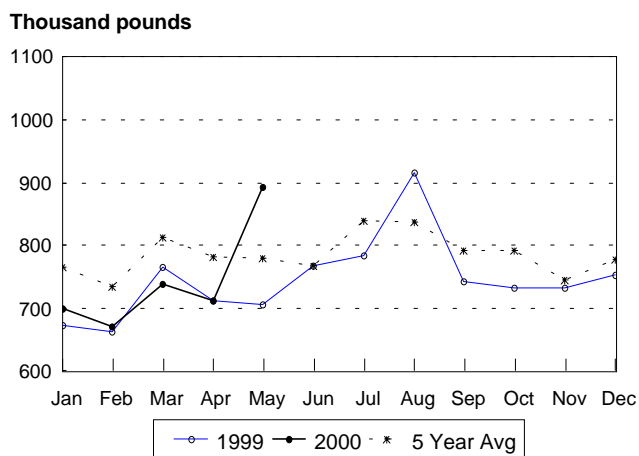
Species	Number of head		Average live weight		Total live weight ²		Total dressed weight	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
----- pounds -----								
Cattle								
May	1,400	1,800	915	913	1,286	1,628	706	894
Year-to-date	6,700	7,300			6,410	6,766	3,519	3,715
Hogs ³								
May	2,900	3,200	197	207	572	653	429	490
Year-to-date	14,700	14,600			2,947	2,956	2,210	2,217

¹ Excludes non-inspected farm slaughter and live cattle and calves shipped out-of-state; includes custom slaughter.

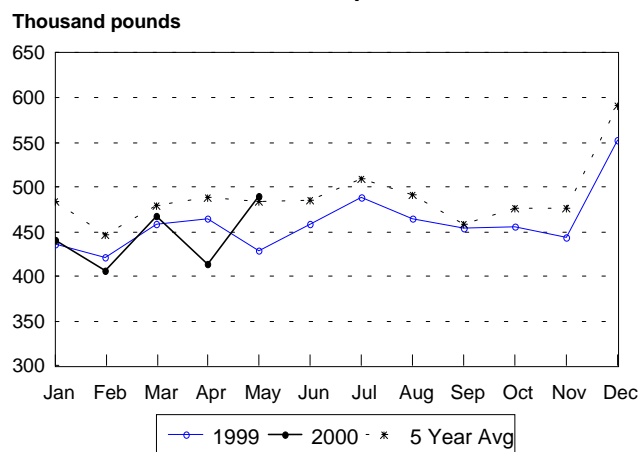
² Estimates based on 54.9 dressing percentage for cattle; 75.0 dressing percentage for hogs.

³ Excludes non-inspected farm slaughter; includes custom slaughter and live hog inshipments from the mainland for slaughter.

Commercial Beef Production, State of Hawaii 2000, with comparisons



Commercial Pork Production, State of Hawaii 2000, with comparisons



PASTURE AND LIVESTOCK CONDITION, JUNE 1, 2000



Hawaii County

Hilo and Puna:

Pasture conditions remained mostly fair to good during May. Precipitation for the month ranged from a low of 20% to nearly

50% of normal. Combined with April's rain, soil moisture levels were adequate. Warmer temperatures helped to stimulate some grass growth, but a few lower elevation pastures were not faring as well due to the dry conditions. Forage supplies and stock water supplies were adequate. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition. Year-to-date rainfall totals through the end of May ranged from 50% to 60% of normal.

Ka'u: Pastures remained in fair to poor condition. Light rainfall during May, less than 20% of normal for the month, did not provide much relief from dry conditions that have existed this year. Year-to-date precipitation was 15% and 25% of normal. The dry weather slowed new grass growth and in some sectors growth was non-existent. As supplies of old feed quickly disappeared from pastures, feeding supplements to livestock increased. Hauling water was prevalent, as stock water supplies were short or near empty in many areas. Signs of aphid infestations were noticed in some pastures with sufficient quantity of forage. Cattle and calves were in fair to good condition.

Kona: Pasture conditions ranged from poor to good. Beneficial afternoon rains in the Central Kona area (30% to 57% of norm) were sufficient to maintain forage growth and sustain existing feed supplies. Most lower coastal, North and South Kona pastures were dry and in poor to fair condition. Rainfall in these areas was minimal if any. Forage availability was limited to old feed on hand. Most North Kona pastures were very dry with little available feed. South Kona pastures were also not faring well. Supplemental feeding was necessary in many of these areas to sustain livestock. Stock water levels were adequate in most areas, but getting low in a few locations. Cattle and calves were in poor to good condition. Ranchers reported some death losses as a result of the dry conditions. Year-to-date rainfall data for the Central Kona district was between 24% and 40% of normal.

Kohala: Pasture conditions ranged from very poor to fair. Rainfall during May was restricted mostly to windward and higher elevation pastures. As a result, stock water supplied by runoff was adequate. Year-to-date rainfall totals ranged from 6% to 76% of normal. Most lower elevation leeward Kohala pastures

remained virtually barren with little or no feed available. Many of the other pastures in Kohala were also dry, well grazed, or depleted of forage. Those pastures barren of forage cover were experiencing soil erosion. Most cattle and calves were in fair to good condition, with some poor. Calf crop prospects were fair, but calves were weaning-off at lighter weights. Feeding of supplements took place in areas with insufficient forage.

Hamakua: Minimal rainfall at the higher elevations left pastures dry and soil moisture low. Feed availability was poor to fair as the lack of moisture had most forage supplies short. Lower to middle elevation pastures were in slightly better condition as light rains during the second half of May provided some relief as the added moisture stimulated some new grass growth. Stock water supplies were low but adequate. The condition of the cattle and calves ranged from poor to good. Some supplemental feeding was necessary in areas short of feed.

Honolulu County

Below normal rainfall during May left most pastures in fair to poor condition. Rainfall totals for the month of May and year-to-date in agricultural sectors ranged from 5% to 60% of normal, with rainfall at the Honolulu Airport breaking the all-time record for minimum rainfall in the month of May. Dry conditions hampered prospects for new forage growth and kept most grazing areas short of feed. Cattle and calf condition remained fair to good.

Kauai County

A relatively dry May has most pastures in poor to fair condition. Rainfall totals during May were at or below 21% of normal, while year-to-date rainfall totals for most stations on the island ranged from 30% to 70% of normal. Even the normally wet Hanalei area, which recorded the most rain for May (1.29 inches), was only 16% of normal. Pastures on the south and west end of the island continued dry and in poor condition. Stock water supplies were getting short as some ranchers were hauling water. Cattle and calves were still in fair condition. Some death losses were reported, but the cause was not yet known.

Maui County

Rainfall during the month of May was minimal, as most rain gage stations on the island recorded rainfall totals below 10% of normal. Precipitation was higher at three stations, but they were still below normal, Ulupalakua with 18%, Mahinahina with 33% and Haiku with 43% of normal. Year-to-date rainfall totals ran at 60% or less

below normal. The rain gage station at Kihei is 1% or normal for the year with Kula and Ulupalakua at 15% of normal. Pastures at best were in poor to fair condition. In general, windward pastures were in better condition than leeward pastures. Some central area pastures benefitted from rainfall, but more is needed to sustain the new grass growth. Forage in lower elevation leeward pastures, and pastures on the south and west side of Haleakala, were mostly non-existent as grazing areas remained barren and no-longer productive. Sectors with forage were very dry and in poor condition. Stock water supplies were low and hauling was necessary in many areas to sustain livestock. Cattle

and calves were in poor to fair condition. Some death losses were reported due to the dry conditions. Increased feeding of supplements took place in areas where forage supplies were short. Many cattle and calves located in these dry areas were reported to be at lighter weights.

Rainfall Data Source: *National Weather Service Forecast Office.
NWS-NOAA.*

Disclaimer: *Data from Hydronet state-wide network of automated rain gages. Gages are not certified and rainfall information is provided for informational purposes only.*

U.S. AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Meat & Poultry Production To Continue Record-Setting Pace

Red meat and poultry production in 2001 is forecast at around 83 billion pounds, up less than 1 percent from this year's expected record. Increased poultry output and a turnaround in pork production, bolstered by profitability and relatively low corn and soybean prices, will more than offset a modest decline in beef production. Due to poor returns in recent years, beef producers have reduced breeding herds.

Although red meat and poultry supplies are record large, the robust economy is fueling demand and maintaining prices. Hog prices in 2001 are expected to average in the mid-\$40's, about the same as in 2000, and broiler and turkey prices are expected to decline only slightly. Prices for both fed and feeder cattle are expected to post modest gains as supplies continue to decline.

Beef production is expected to decline 4-5 percent in 2001 as producers begin to retain heifers for the breeding herd rather than placing them on feed. Also, due to the declining cattle inventory, steer and cow slaughter will continue to decline.

Heifer slaughter has remained large in early 2000, and many of the heifers that might have been bred this spring and summer to calve and enter the breeding herd have already been placed on feed. These additional heifers on feed are keeping beef production near record reached last year.

Cattle inventories have been declining since 1996. Continuing decline in the breeding herd has resulted in what will likely be the smallest calf crop since at least the early 1990's in 2000, and the 2001 calf crop is likely to drop even further, possibly to the lowest since the early 1950's.

Cattle prices, in the face of large supplies of competing meats at relatively low prices, have rebounded from the lows reached in the mid-1990's. The robust U.S. economy underlies the current strength in meat demand, which has shored up prices despite large supplies. With expectations of higher prices, especially for cattle that will grade Choice, increased heifer retention for breeding following this year's calf crop is expected in 2001 provided adequate forage is available. The retention will further reduce an already much lower feeder cattle supply, which was 8 percent below a year ago on April 1. The feeder cattle supply is expected to continue to decline over the next couple of years until herd expansion begins.

Fed-cattle prices are expected to average in the lower \$70's per cwt in 2001, up from near \$70 this year. Lower feeder cattle supplies are boosting feeder cattle prices at a faster rate. Feeder cattle prices are expected to average in the high \$80's per cwt in 2001, up about \$3 after a \$9 gain in 2000 and the highest price since the early 1990's. Retail beef prices are expected to rise only 1-3 percent in the face of large competing meat supplies.

Pork production in 2001 is forecast to be less than 1 percent above the 18.8 billion pounds expected this year. With greatly improved returns — hog prices have risen to about \$50 per cwt from the high \$30's earlier this year — producers are expected to begin an expansion phase in late 2000.

Poor returns from fall 1997 to spring 2000 have prompted producers to reduce the number kept for breeding. The March *Hogs and Pigs* report indicates that the number of animals kept for breeding was down 5 percent from the same period a year ago. Also, producers indicated intentions to reduce the number of sows farrowing during March-August by 3 percent from actual farrowings a year earlier. Pigs farrowed during

this period reach slaughter weight in late 2000 and early 2001.

Hog prices are expected to average in the mid-\$40's per cwt in 2001, about the same as this year and up over 30 percent from 1999. Competing meat supplies will continue to be large. In addition, some uncertainty remains about the continuing demand boost from the robust economy. If Federal Reserve actions cool the economy, meat demand will likely slow somewhat.

Retail pork prices are expected to climb 1-2 percent in 2001, following and expected rise of 5-6 percent in 2000. The projected rises follow 2 years of declining prices.

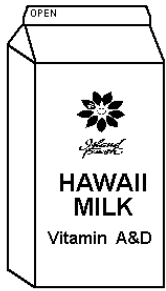
Poultry output is expected to remain strong in 2001, with increases forecast for broilers, turkeys, and eggs. Net returns for processors in all three sectors are relatively attractive in 2001, although prices for soybean meal — a major component of poultry feed — are above year-earlier levels. Returns will likely be dampened in 2001 as poultry prices decline somewhat.

Broiler production is expected to rise about 5 percent in 2001, near the 5-year average. Wholesale broiler prices are expected to decline slightly but average in the mid-50-cents-per-pound range. The export market remains the key to broiler prices. In recent years, robust export growth was dampened by economic problems in Asia and Russia. Economic conditions appear to be improving in those countries, and as broiler exports edge higher, prices will likely hold in the mid-50-cent range.

Turkey production is expected to increase about 1 percent in 2001, with prices expected to average slightly lower. Turkey processor returns were quite high in 1999, as soybean meal prices plummeted. But rising meal prices and slightly lower turkey prices have eroded returns in 2000.

Source: *Agricultural Outlook, June-July 2000, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.*

MAY PRODUCTION HIGHER



Hawaii's dairy cows produced **11.3** million pounds of milk during May, compared with 11.1 million pounds in May last year and 10.3 million pounds in April. The cow inventory, both dry and in milk, totaled 8,300 head, decreasing 200 head from May 1999 and 100 head lower than April. Cows averaged 1,360 pounds of milk during the month, 55 pounds above May 1999 and 135 pounds more than last month. Production for the first five months of the year was down 5 percent from the same period a year ago to 50.0 million pounds.

U.S. PRODUCTION UP 2.6 PERCENT

Milk production in the 20 major States during May totaled 12.8 billion pounds, up 2.6 percent from production in these same States in May 1999. April revised production, at 12.4 billion pounds was up 3.3 percent from April 1999. The April revision represented a decrease of 0.3 percent or 42 million pounds from last months preliminary production estimate. Production per cow in the 20 major States averaged 1,638 pounds for May, 28 pounds above May 1999. The number of cows on farms in the 20 major States was 7.80 million head, 63,000 head more than May 1999 and 9,000 head more than April 2000.

Milk cows and milk production, State of Hawaii, May 2000

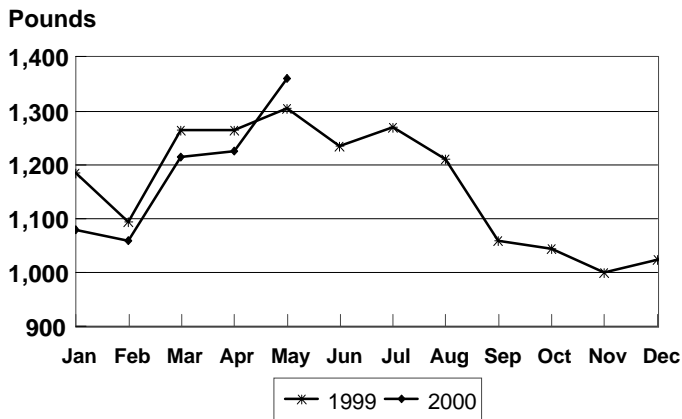
Island	All milk cows ¹²³			Milk per cow ³		Milk production ¹³			
	May 1999	Apr. 2000	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	May 1999	May 2000	Year-to-date	
								1999	2000
	----- Number -----			--- Pounds ---		----- 1,000 pounds -----			
Hawaii/Kauai	2,840	3,090	3,030	1,055	1,260	3,000	3,815	13,985	16,655
Oahu	5,700	5,300	5,300	1,420	1,420	8,080	7,515	38,575	33,350
State	8,500	8,400	8,300	1,305	1,360	11,100	11,300	52,600	50,000

¹ State totals may not add due to rounding.

² Includes dry cows and cows on non-commercial dairy farms.

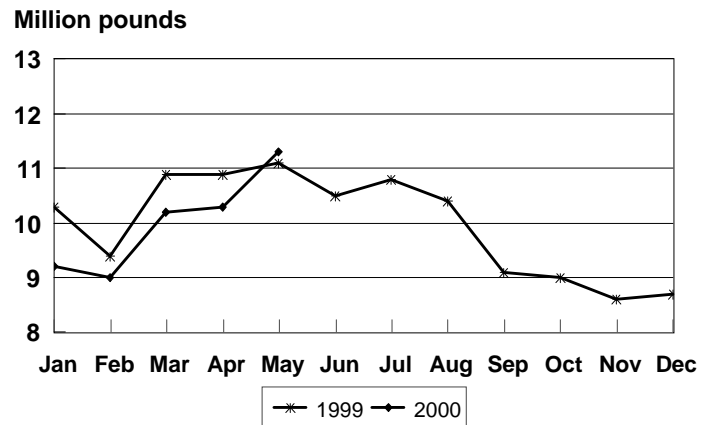
³ Figures for 2000 are preliminary.

Milk Production Per Cow, State of Hawaii, 1999-2000



HASS

Total Milk Production, State of Hawaii, 1999-2000



HASS

Average farm prices, State of Hawaii, May 2000

Commodity		May 1999	April 2000	May 2000
----- cents per pound -----				
Range steers and heifers ¹	- dressed weight	78.5	81.0	82.0
	- (live weight equivalent)	(43.0)	(44.5)	(45.0)
Cows ¹	- dressed weight	51.5	50.0	51.0
	- (live weight equivalent)	(28.3)	(27.5)	(28.0)
Market hogs ^{1 2}	- dressed weight	108.5	109.0	108.5
	- (live weight equivalent)	(81.5)	(81.8)	(81.5)
----- dollars per 100 pounds -----				
Milk		25.24	24.42	24.72
----- cents per dozen -----				
Eggs ³		88.5	88.5	88.5

¹Equivalent delivered slaughterhouse for sales on island of production and delivered shippers dock for off-island sales. Factors of 0.549 and 0.75 used to convert dressed weight prices to live weight equivalent for cattle and hogs, respectively.

² Includes roasters.

³ Prices are for all eggs, equivalent delivered processing plant. Preliminary prices are based on processor reports from Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and adjusted Market Analysis & News Branch wholesale prices for Oahu. Final prices are based on processor reports from all islands.